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THE Fats and Oils SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOS-149 MAY-JUNE 1951

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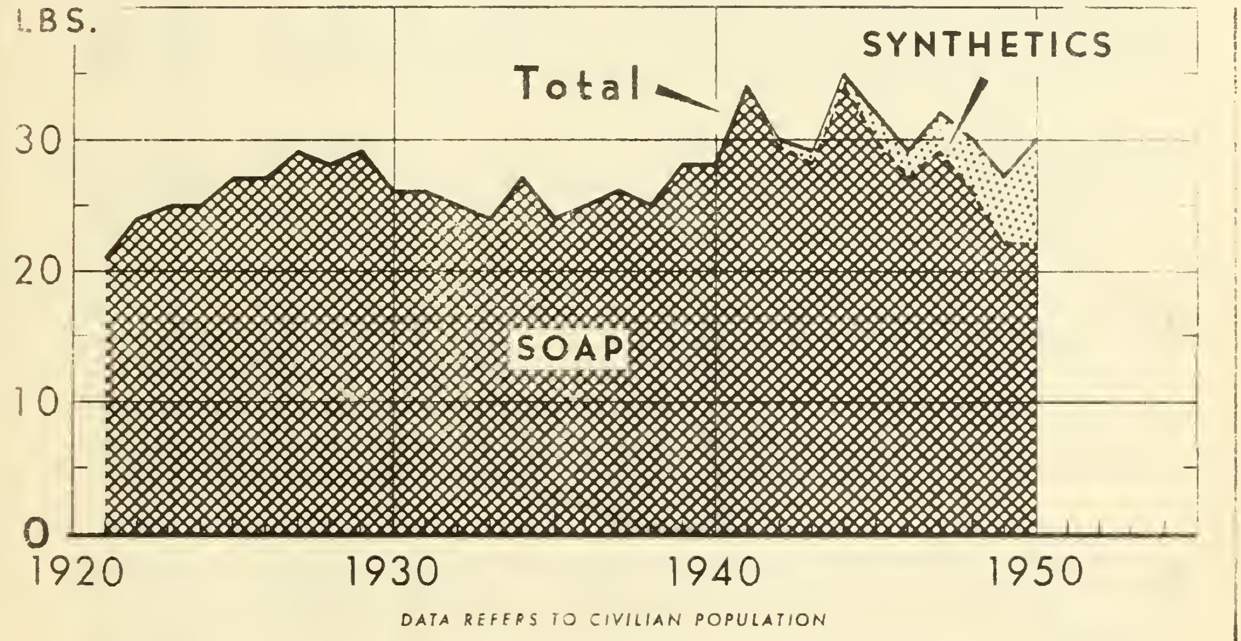
DISAPPEARANCE OF SOAP AND SYNTHETIC DETERGENTS
(Per Person)



DATA REFERS TO CIVILIAN POPULATION

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 48170-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Civilian disappearance of soap and synthetic detergents per capita tends to increase when income and industrial activity are high and to decrease when they are low. In recent years, disappearance of soap has been at a relatively low level. This has been accompanied by a sharp increase in sales of synthetic detergents, which increased from less than 1 pound per capita in 1942 to 8 pounds in 1950, when civilian disappearance of soap was 22 pounds per capita. Deviations of the figures from a smooth trend are believed to reflect mainly changes in inventories of soap and synthetic detergents.

Table 1. - Wholesale prices per pound of fats, oils, and glycerin at specified markets, and index numbers of prices of fats and oils, May 1950 and February-May 1951

Item	1950	1951			
	May	February	March	April	May
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Butter, 92-score, Chicago	59.8	68.9	66.7	66.5	69.5
Butter, 92-score, New York	60.0	69.4	67.1	67.0	70.1
Margarine, white, domestic vegetable, Chicago	27.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	34.2
Shortening, cottonseed, Hydrogenated, 10-drum lots, N. Y.	22.5	32.2	31.8	31.8	30.4
Shortening, containing animal fat, 1 pound cartons, Chicago	24.8	35.0	35.0	34.4	33.4
Lard, loose, Chicago	10.8	18.1	17.9	16.4	16.4
Lard, prime steam, tierces, Chicago	12.3	19.5	18.5	18.0	17.6
Lard, refined, 1 pound cartons, Chicago	14.4	22.4	22.0	20.6	20.6
Oleo oil, extra, drums, Chicago	12.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.4
Oleostearine, barrels, N. Y.	9.1	19.9	21.0	20.8	19.3
Tallow, edible, Chicago	6.4	18.6	16.9	16.2	16.0
Corn oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills	14.7	24.7	1/24.5	24.4	22.2
Corn oil, refined, drums, N. Y.	19.4	31.1	31.9	32.2	28.3
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. S. E. mills	14.6	24.5	1/23.5	1/ 23.5	22.2
Cottonseed oil, p.s.y., bleachable, tank cars, N. Y. 2/	16.9	26.4	26.4	26.3	24.9
Cottonseed oil, refined, drums, New York	20.4	32.8	32.2	32.2	30.1
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills	15.0	27.0	25.4	24.8	21.8
Peanut oil, refined, drums, N. Y.	20.3	34.5	33.6	31.8	28.0
Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, midwestern mills	13.8	21.1	1/20.5	1/ 20.5	19.5
Soybean oil, refined, drums, N. Y.	17.7	26.7	27.8	28.2	25.8
Babassu oil, tanks, New York	17.9	23.9	23.8	21.9	20.2
Coconut oil, crude, tank car lots, Pacific Coast 3/	17.4	24.3	24.0	21.4	19.0
Coconut oil, Cochin type, refined, drums, N. Y. (tax included)	22.2	28.2	29.2	27.8	26.6
Olive oil, imported, edible, drums, N. Y.	28.0	48.0	46.1	43.5	41.1
Olive-oil foots, domestic, drums, carlots, N. Y.	13.7	20.6	20.6	20.5	20.5
Palm oil, Congo, drums, N. Y. 3/	16.5	4/30.0	31.2	30.7	30.6
Sesame oil, refined, drums, N. Y.	31.0	35.6	38.2	38.5	38.5
Tallow, inedible, prime or extra, carlots, Chicago	5.9	17.5	15.6	1/ 14.8	14.7
Tallow, No. 1, inedible, Chicago	5.2	16.4	14.6	14.0	13.4
Grease, A White, Chicago	5.7	16.8	15.2	14.6	14.2
Grease, yellow, Chicago	4.8	16.2	14.4	1/ 13.8	12.8
Menhaden oil, light pressed, tanks, N. Y.	10.5	22.0	21.9	21.5	21.1
Sardine oil, crude, tanks Pacific Coast	16.0	18.6	19.0	19.0	7.4
Cottonseed-oil foots, raw (50 percent T.F.A.), delivered, East	1.7	6.2	6.2	5.4	4.6
Tall oil, refined, tanks, works	5.0	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8
Safflower oil, drums, N. Y.	17.9	19.2	19.2	19.2	——
Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis	16.3	21.8	22.4	22.4	21.6
Linseed oil, raw, drums, carlots, N. Y.	18.2	23.6	24.0	24.2	23.4
Oiticica oil, drums, f.o.b. N. Y.	20.5	33.9	34.9	35.0	34.2
Tung oil, drums, carlots, N. Y.	24.8	40.8	42.4	42.8	42.2
Tung oil, tanks, N. Y.	23.7	38.9	40.9	41.0	40.4
Tung oil, domestic, f.o.b. mills	24.3	38.6	40.8	41.0	40.5
Castor oil, No. 3, drums, carlots, N. Y.	18.0	35.5	36.5	36.5	36.5
Castor oil, No. 1, tanks, N. Y. (New Jersey mills)	18.2	33.9	35.5	35.5	35.5
Castor oil, dehydrated, tank, N. Y.	22.0	39.0	40.8	40.8	40.8
Cod-liver oil, medicinal, U.S.P., barrels, N.Y.	19.3	25.1	25.4	25.4	25.4
Cod oil, Newfoundland, drums, N. Y.	8.1	14.6	18.2	4/ 19.0	——
Degras, common, barrels, N. Y.	11.2	11.5	11.5	11.5	13.2
Neat's foot oil, 30°, drums, carlots, N. Y.	25.5	37.4	39.5	39.5	39.5
Rapeseed oil, refined, (denatured) tanks, N. Y.	15.2	23.6	28.2	29.2	28.8
Sperm oil, natural, 45°, drums, N. Y. 5/	15.2	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8
Glycerin, soaplye, basis 80 percent, tanks, N. Y.	15.9	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0
INDEX NUMBERS (1935-39=100)					
Eight domestic fats and oils (1910-14=100)	175	235	227	225	227
Eight domestic fats and oils (.72*)	174	232	224	222	224
All fats and oils (27 items) (.73*)	182	244	238	236	237
All fats and oils, except butter (26 items) (.82*)	157	251	249	245	234
Grouped by origin:					
Animal fats (.69*)	180	229	220	219	225
Marine animal oils (.77*)	145	339	358	362	340
Vegetable oils, domestic (.84*)	189	286	287	287	270
Vegetable oils, foreign (.88*)	189	269	276	270	261
Grouped by use:					
Butter (.67*)	203	234	227	227	236
Butter, seasonally adjusted (.67*)	221	227	219	237	258
Lard (.78*)	120	191	181	176	172
Other food fats (.84*)	181	283	284	281	265
All food fats (.71*)	186	239	232	230	234
Soap fats (.80*)	155	295	285	276	265
Drying oils (.85*)	181	247	252	254	246
Miscellaneous oils (.71*)	172	322	352	358	368
All industrial fats and oils (.82*)	168	273	272	269	256

Prices compiled from Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, The National Provisioner, The Journal of Commerce, (New York), Chicago Journal of Commerce, reports of Production and Marketing Administration, and Bureau of Labor Statistics. Excise taxes and duties included where applicable. Index numbers of earlier years beginning 1910 are in Technical Bulletin No. 737 (1940) and The Fats and Oils Situation beginning December 1940.

1/ Ceiling price. 2/ Near-by futures. 3/ Three-cent processing tax added to prices as originally quoted. 4/ One quotation only. 5/ This item formerly carried as "Sperm-whale oil, natural, 45°, drums, N. Y." *Multiply by this factor to convert index numbers (1935-39=100) to old basis (1924-29=100.)

THE FATS AND OILS SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, June 8, 1951

Contents Page

Summary and Outlook........................ 3
Recent Developments........................ 4
Supply and Disposition of Soap
and Synthetic Detergents, 1921-50. 10
Supply and Disposition of Inedible.
Tallow and Greases................... 15

SUMMARY AND OUTLOOK

Output of primary edible fats and oils other than butter (but including exports of oilseeds) is expected to be larger, and domestic disappearance smaller, this summer than last. Factory and warehouse stocks on October 1 probably will be somewhat above the low level at the beginning of the 1950-51 season.

Output of edible fats and oils (including the oil equivalent of oilseeds exported for crushing) is likely to total about 5 percent more this summer than in the comparable period a year earlier. Increases in both vegetable oils and lard are likely. Stocks of soybeans on April 1 were substantially greater than the year before. Stocks of old-crop cottonseed remaining to be crushed are small, but crushings of new-crop cottonseed prior to October 1 are likely to be greater than in the comparable period a year earlier,

Output of lard is likely to be moderately larger than the year before, reflecting an expected increase in hog slaughter. Most hogs to be slaughtered this summer will be from the 1950 fall pig crop, up 9 percent from a year earlier. Production of lard from hogs slaughtered under Federal inspection in April and May was about 10% greater than the year before. The yield of lard per hog slaughtered was slightly less than a year earlier, but the number of hogs slaughtered was substantially greater.

Output of butter is likely to be substantially less than a year earlier, reflecting mainly a diversion of milk to whole milk products.

Apparent disappearance of primary fats and oils (other than butter) for domestic food uses this summer probably will be less than a year earlier. In July-September 1950, following the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, these uses (including increases in inventories in unreported positions) increased about 1.5 pounds per capita (both civilian and military) over the comparable period in 1949. During the current (April-June) quarter, users apparently are drawing upon inventories which they accumulated during the latter part of 1950 and early 1951. Consequently, apparent disappearance of primary fats and oils for domestic food uses in both April-June and July-September 1951 may be less than a year earlier.

Unless net exports of edible fats and oils in April-September 1951 are more than 50 percent greater than the 446 million pounds exported a year earlier, the increase would be less than the expected decline in domestic food use and the increase in output. Net exports in October-March 1950-51 were 22 percent smaller than a year earlier, but April exports showed a substantial increase.

On the basis of prospects for production and disappearance, factory and warehouse stocks of primary edible fats and oils other than butter next October 1 would be greater than the 373 million pounds on the same date last year. Since 1948, stocks of edible fats and oils at the end of each crop year have been relatively low. Peak stocks on October 1 of 1,045 million pounds occurred in 1944, and October 1 stocks in all years from 1941 through 1947 exceeded 500 million pounds.

During the first half of the marketing year beginning last October 1, production of food fats (excluding butter but including the oil equivalent of exported oilseeds) was slightly larger than a year earlier. A moderate increase in apparent disappearance was slightly more than offset by a substantial cut in exports and an increase in production, leaving April 1 stocks slightly greater than on the same date in 1950.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Prices Continue to Decline in May and Early June

Prices of most major fats and oils declined in May and early June. For the first time since specific ceilings were placed on soybean and cottonseed oils, prices for these oils in early May dropped below their ceilings. Prices for corn and peanut oils also have dropped sharply in the last month or two. The weakness in prices of edible vegetable oils indicates that consumers probably are drawing upon substantial unreported inventories of end products (such as shortening and cooking and salad oils) accumulated during the latter part of 1950 and early 1951. Domestic disappearance of these four oils in October 1950-March 1951, the first half of the 1950-51 marketing year, totaled 1,905 million pounds, 6 million less than a year earlier but disappearance in January-March 1951 was 64 million pounds less than the year before. Lard prices in May remained about the same as in April, but weakened in early June. The U. S. Department of Agriculture bought 11 million pounds of lard in early June for shipment to Yugoslavia. Butter prices increased in May, reflecting a continued lower production compared with a year earlier and increased demand.

Table 2.- Estimated production of fats and oils from domestic materials and oil equivalent of exported domestic oilseeds, year beginning October 1950 with comparisons

Item	Average 1937-41	Average 1942-46	1947	1948	1949 1/	1950 2/
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Butter (actual weight)	2,220	1,761	1,494	1,663	1,714	1,525
Lard and rendered pork fat	2,091	2,514	2,199	2,494	2,630	2,800
Edible beef fats 3/	225	197	142	170	168	180
Total, edible animal fats	4,536	4,472	3,836	4,327	4,512	4,505
Corn oil	173	221	201	225	242	
Cottonseed oil	1,456	1,179	1,357	1,735	1,788	
Edible olive oil	6	5	3	8	2	
Peanut oil	87	4/128	141	146	182	
Peanuts (shelled) oil equivalent of exports for crushing abroad 5/	---	10	119	214	32	
Soybean oil	500	1,344	1,534	1,807	1,935	
Soybeans, oil equivalent of exports 6/	31	24	28	225	128	
Total, edible vegetable oil	2,253	2,911	3,383	4,358	4,310	4,400
Inedible tallow and greases	1,303	1,782	1,980	2,101	2,147	
Fish, whale and seal oils 7/	220	170	133	111	153	
Total, soap fats and oils	1,523	1,952	2,113	2,212	2,300	2,500
Linseed oil 8/	361	579	689	731	725	
Flaxseed, oil equivalent of exports 9/	---	10/	10/	92	49	
Tung oil	2	8	16	17	27	
Total, drying oils	363	588	706	840	802	880
Other fats and oils 11/	21	36	44	22	23	30
Grand total	8,696	9,959	10,082	11,758	11,947	12,315

Compiled from reports of Bureau of the Census, Fish and Wildlife Service, and U. S. Department of Agriculture. Total computed from unrounded numbers.

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Forecasts based on December 1 crop estimates and other indications.
3/ Edible tallow, oleo stock, oleo oil, and oleostearine. Beginning January 1949, use of edible tallow in pressing is subtracted from reported production of tallow.
4/ Excludes oil equivalent of Argentine peanuts imported in 1944.
5/ 43 percent of actual weight.
6/ 9 pounds per bushel, 1937-46; 9.5 pounds in 1947; 9.8 pounds in 1948-50.
7/ Excludes cod oil and fish liver oils.
8/ Excludes oil equivalent of imported flaxseed.
9/ 19.8 pounds per bushel.
10/ Less than 500,000 pounds.
11/ Neat's-foot oil, wool grease, cod and fish-liver oils, and vegetable oils not reported separately by kind.

Prices of coconut oil and copra have declined substantially since mid-March. Philippine production of coconut products in 1950 was 22 percent larger than in 1949 and only 10 percent below the record of 1947. A further increase is expected in 1951.* United States imports of coconut oil and the oil equivalent of copra in January-March 1951 totaled 234 million pounds, 50 percent more than during the same period in 1950.

Prices of most drying oils, particularly linseed, declined in May and early June, and prices of dehydrated castor oil also showed some weakness. Supplies of linseed oil appear to be ample and, as in the case of food products, end-users may be meeting current needs to some extent out of inventories. Reflecting the easy supply position for linseed oil, flaxseed prices have dropped sharply since March. In early June, flaxseed (Minneapolis) was selling for $3.80 per bushel compared with an average of $4.68 in April and $4.89 in March.

Prices for tallow and greases, particularly the lower grades, also showed some weakness in May and early June.

The index number of wholesale prices of the 26 major fats and oils, excluding butter, in May was 234 percent of the 1935-39 average compared with 245 in April, 251 in February, the peak since the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, and 157 in May 1950.

Table 3.- Wholesale prices per pound of leading fats and oils, United States, specified periods

Item	Average 1937-41	1950 May	1951 Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June 1/
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Butter, 92-score, Chicago	29.6	59.8	68.9	66.7	66.5	69.5	68.3
Lard, tank car lots, Chicago	7.7	10.8	18.1	17.9	16.4	16.4	16.1
Cottonseed oil, crude, S. E. mills	7.0	14.6	24.5	2/23.5	2/23.5	22.2	19.1
Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, Midwest mills	6.4	13.8	21.1	2/20.5	2/20.5	19.5	17.8
Olive oil, edible, imported, drums, N. Y.	35.7	28.0	48.0	46.1	43.5	41.1	41.1
Coconut oil, crude, tank cars, Pacific Coast 3/	7.0	17.4	24.3	24.0	21.4	19.0	17.0
Inedible tallow, prime, Chicago	6.3	5.9	17.5	15.6	4/14.8	14.7	14.3
Linseed oil raw, tank cars, Minneapolis	9.3	16.3	21.8	22.4	22.4	21.6	20.2
Tung oil, tanks, N. Y.	5/21.7	23.7	38.9	40.9	41.0	40.4	40.2

Compiled from Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, the National Provisioner, Chicago Journal of Commerce, and reports of Production and Marketing Administration.

1/ Average for June 1-8.
2/ Ceiling price, effective February 14.
3/ Three cents added to allow for tax on first domestic processing.
4/ Ceiling price, effective March 12.
5/ Drums, New York.

* Trade reports indicate that a severe typhoon crossed the Philippines in early May. This may affect copra shipments later in the year.

Recent Changes in Ceiling Price Regulations

1. GCPR Amendment 2 to Supplementary Regulation 3, effective May 22, 1951.

This amendment (1) provides ceiling prices for sales of soybeans at the farm which are less than the ceiling prices at the country elevator; (2) fixes ceiling prices for merchant truckers (persons who purchase soybeans at the farm and transport them to the elevator or processor) of soybeans; and (3) makes it clear that Supplementary Regulation 3 applies to retail sales of soybean chips, flakes, oil cake and meal.

SR 3 was intended to fix ceiling prices for soybeans at the farm as well as at various other marketing levels. However, the regulation left doubt as to whether the ceiling prices of producers included transportation costs to the country elevator.

The ceiling price for a producer who delivers his soybeans to a country elevator is the ceiling price of that country elevator less the appropriate elevator and handling charges provided by the Uniform Grain Storage Agreement. If the producer sells his beans at the farm, his ceiling price is 3 cents less than if he delivers the beans to the country elevator.

2. Ceiling Price Regulation 6, Amendment 6, effective May 3, 1951. This amendment establishes specific ceiling prices for raw and acidulated soapstocks derived from domestic vegetable oils. Soapstock is a residue resulting from the refining of vegetable oils and is used in the production of soap and fatty acids.

Ceiling prices per pound (delivered in tank cars or wagons) are as follows:

Domestic vegetable oil soapstock (basis 50% total fatty acid) -- New York, 6.125 cents; Chicago, Cincinnati, Los Angeles and San Francisco, 6 cents.

Domestic vegetable oil acidulated soapstock (basis 95% total fatty acid)--New York, 12.625 cents; Chicago, Cincinnati, Los Angeles and San Francisco, 12.5 cents.

Customary differentials for delivery to other cities and for other grades, prevailing before controls were imposed, are maintained against these key prices.

These ceilings are considerably above current market prices.

3. Ceiling Price Regulation 6, Amendment 7, effective May 11, 1951. This amendment establishes a producers' ceiling price of 16 cents a pound for the principal types of crude fish oil. Provision is also made for ceiling prices on special grades of crude and processed fish oil by applying normal market differentials to the 16 cent price.

The Office of Price Stabilization stated that the new ceilings established by this amendment are lower than the ceilings that existed under the "general freeze". These were out of line with prices of competing industrial fats and oils.

New Crop Cottonseed to be Supported at $65.50 per ton

It was announced June 1 that price support loans on 1951-crop cottonseed will be available at $65.50 per ton for basis grade (100) cottonseed. In areas where a purchase program may be necessary, purchases will be made at $61.50 a ton basis grade (100). The supports reflect 90 percent of the January 15, 1951, parity price for average quality seed.

Prices will be supported by means of loans, purchase agreements, and purchases of cottonseed and of cottonseed products.

Other provisions of the support program will be developed and announced at a later date.

Minimum Support Price for 1951 Crop Peanuts to Average $230.56 per Ton.

It was announced May 4 that 1951 crop farmers' stock peanuts produced on alloted acreage will be supported at a minimum average price of $230.56 per ton (11.53 cents per pound), $14.56 per ton (0.73 cents per pound) more than the support for the 1950 crop. This minimum average support price equals 88 percent of the April 15, 1951, parity price of $262 per ton. The support price may be higher than the minimum if the supply position at the beginning of the crop year on August 1 requires peanuts to be supported at a higher percentage of parity, or if the parity price on August 1 is higher than it was on April 15. The support level for the 1950 crop was based on 90 percent of parity as of August 1, 1950.

Under the Agricultural Act of 1949, the support level for 1951 crop peanuts, if acreage allotments or marketing quotas are in effect, must fall between 80 and 90 percent of parity. The minimum support percentage within these limits, however, is determined by the relationship of the estimated total supply of the commodity as of the beginning of the marketing year to the normal supply. The support level may be set at a rate higher than 90 percent if the Secretary of Agriculture determines after a public hearing that an increased price support is necessary to prevent or alleviate a shortage of a commodity essential to the national welfare or to increase or maintain a production of a commodity in the interest of national security.

Prices to farmers for farmers' stock peanuts produced on allotted acreage will be supported by means of producer loans and purchases and by purchases by shellers operating under contracts with the Commodity Credit Corporation. The 1951 sheller contract will not include a No. 2 shelled peanut purchase program as provided for in recent years.

A producer who picks and threshes peanuts from acreage in excess of his farm allotment will still receive price support at the announced level for peanuts produced on the allotted acreage if: (1) his total picked and threshed acreage of peanuts in 1951 is not greater than in 1947 (or 1948 if there was no peanut acreage on the farm in 1947) and (2) the peanuts produced on the acreage in excess of the allotment are delivered to an agency designated by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The price to be paid eligible producers for peanuts produced on excess acreage will be equivalent to the prevailing market value of peanut oil and meal less the estimated storing, handling, selling and crushing costs.

Peanuts containing more than 7 percent damage, 15 percent foreign material, or 9 percent moisture (10 percent in the Virginia-Carolina area) will not be eligible for support.

Table 4.- Support price per ton for base-grade merchantable farmers' stock peanuts, 1950 and 1951 crop

Type	Sound mature kernel content	Support price for 1/ 1950 crop	Support price for 1/ 1951 crop
	Percent	Dollars	Dollars
Spanish and Valencias			
East of Mississippi River	70	214	2/ 229
West of Mississippi River	70	209	2/ 225
Virginias	65	207	226
Runners	65	190	206

1/ Premiums or discounts are added or deducted for each one percent of sound mature kernel content above or below the base grade content. Premiums and discounts are also applied for variations in damage, and foreign material and also extra-large shelled kernels in the case of Virginia types.

2/ Valencias, other than those suitable for cleaning and roasting. Minimum support for Valencias containing 65 percent sound mature kernels suitable for cleaning and roasting will be $226 per ton.

Fats and Oils Included in Torquay Tariff Reductions

Reciprocal trade agreements negotiated at Torquay, England, in late 1950 and early 1951 included tariff reductions by the United States on commodities which constitute a small part of total United States imports of fats, oils and oilseeds. Concessions obtained by the United States, however, included such important items as lard and edible vegetable oils. In a number of cases, existing low duties were bound against increases. Thus, while the actual rate before and after Torquay may be unchanged, the United States is protected against an increase in rates for all items included in the Agreement. French duties on certain edible vegetable oils imported from the United States, for which concessions previously had been made, were increased under Article 28 of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), but this was compensated for by a reduction of the French duty on soybeans. Under Article 28, any country, within specified time periods, can modify or withdraw concessions made by negotiation with other countries. In most instances, compensatory reductions are made on other items.

The United States approved the Torquay agreements on April 21, 1951. Thirty days after the parties to an agreement ratify it, it goes into effect. Thus the various concessions received and made by the United States will go into effect on a piecemeal basis. A substantial number of the agreements became effective June 6, 1951. Ratification must be made by October 1951.

Although the concessions granted by the United States are made in specific treaties with individual countries, these concessions will extend to imports from all foreign countries, in accordance with the "most favored nation" policy followed by the United States. The other countries similarly agree to extend to the United States any tariff reductions granted to third countries. However, certain preferential rates granted to Cuba and the Philippines are not extended to other countries.

The effect of the concessions made by foreign countries at Torquay may not be immediately evident in our export trade, since exchange regulations and import quotas remain in effect in many foreign countries.

SUPPLY AND DISPOSITION OF SOAP AND SYNTHETIC DETERGENTS, 1921-50

Total civilian disappearance of soap and synthetic detergents per capita, on a product-weight basis, is estimated for 1950 at 30 pounds, compared with 27 pounds in 1949 and an average of 26 pounds in 1935-39. The 1950 figure included 22 pounds of soap and 8 pounds of synthetic detergents. Per capita disappearance of soap in 1949 and 1950 was the lowest for any year since 1921, but disappearance of total soap and synthetic detergents in 1950 was higher than in any year prior to 1941.

Sales of synthetic detergents have increased sharply in recent years. As no long-term series are available on stocks of soap and synthetic detergents, the disappearance data include both actual movement into consumption and changes in inventories. Deviations of total civilian per capita consumptio from a smooth trend, as shown in the chart on the cover page, are believed to reflect mainly changes in inventories.

Table 5.- Provisions affecting fats and oils under the Torquay Agreements

Concessions obtained by the United States

Commodity	Country granting concession	Rate of duty per lb. 1/		Value of Imports from the U. S., 1949
		Before Torquay	After Torquay	
				1,000 dollars
Lard				
Refined	France	35%	32%	2,925
	French West Africa	5%	5% (Bound)	18
	Madagascar	35%	15%	99
	Fr. Pacific Islands	4%	4% (Bound)	0
	Germany	22%	22% (Bound)	14,259
Unrefined	Germany	15%	14%	
Neutral	Norway	1.27¢	1.27¢ (Bound)	0
Rendered hog	Norway	1.27¢	1.27¢ (Bound)	N. A.
Rendered tallow and oleostearine: if unfit for human consumption	Germany	Free	Free (Bound)	3,662
Soybeans	Austria	0.71¢	0.22½¢	1,962
	Italy	5%	5% (Bound)	2/2,145
	France 3/	8%	5%	6,999
	Germany	Free	Free (Bound)	18,235
	Norway	Free	Free (Bound)	260
Soybean oil	Surinam	20%	15%	134
Fluid or solid, crude	Germany	6%	6% (Bound)	12,341
Soybean oil and cottonseed oil	Austria	1.48¢	1.48¢ (Bound)	102
for use in production of margarine		.74¢	.44¢	
Soybean, corn and sunflower oil	Benelux			
Crude		5%	4/ 5% (Bound)	4,609
Other		10%	5/ 10% (Bound)	11
Margarine	Austria	6.66¢	6.66¢ (Bound)	0
Peanut butter	Canada			
Most Favored Nation rate		6¢	5¢	N. A.
British preferential rate		4¢	3¢	

Concessions made by the United States

	Country with which negotiated	Rate of duty per lb. 1/		Total Value of U. S. imports, 1949
		Before Torquay	After Torquay	
				1,000 dollars
Beef and mutton tallow	Canada			
Edible		.25¢+1.5¢ I.R.Tax	.125¢+.75¢ I.R.Tax	5/
Inedible		.25¢+1.5¢ I.R.Tax	.125¢+.75¢ I.R.Tax	104
Animal oils and fats, n.e.s.				
Edible	Canada	20%	10%	5/
Animal oils, n.s.p.f., inedible (except Neat's-foot oil)	Canada	10%+2.7¢ I.R.Tax	10%+1.5¢ I.R.Tax	0
Animal fats and greases, n.s.p.f.	Canada	10%+2.7¢ I.R.Tax	10%+1.5¢ I.R.Tax	5/
Rapeseed (colza) oil, n.e.s. (not denatured)	Canada	6¢ gal.+4.5¢ I.R.Tax 6/	5.75¢ gal.+2.25¢ I.R.Tax 6/	0
Corn oil, edible	Benelux	3¢; 10% min., 20% max.	10%	0
Expressed or extracted oils, n.e.s., edible	Canada	20% 7/	10% 7/	5/
Expressed and extracted oils, n.s.p.f.	Canada	20%	10%	0
Fatty acids: Linseed oil	Canada	15%+4.5¢ I.R.Tax	10%+4.5¢ I.R.Tax	0
Cottonseed, soybean, and other oil 8/		15% 9/	10% 9/	53
Hempseed	Turkey	Free+0.62¢ I.R.Tax	Free+0.62¢ I.R.Tax (Bound)	17
Kapok seed	Indonesia	Free+2¢ I.R.Tax	Free+1¢ I.R.Tax	0
Tucum nuts	Brazil	Free	Free (Bound)	42
Seeds and nuts, n.s.p.f. 10/	France	Free	Free (Bound)	19
Rapeseed oil, denatured, for mechanical or manufacturing purposes	Canada	Free+4.5¢ I.R.Tax 6/	Free+2.25¢ I.R.Tax 6/	500
Sunflower seed	Canada	2¢	1¢	26

Modifications under Article 28

	Country withdrawing concessions from U. S.	Date of duty 1/		Imports from the U. S., 1949
		Before Torquay	After Torquay	
				1,000 dollars
Soy, corn, and sunflower oil	France			
For soap		6%	18%	0
Other		12%	18%	1,113

Taken from Foreign Agriculture Circular FAP-3-51, dated May 9, 1951, entitled "The Torquay Tariff and Trade Conference."

1/ "Percent" indicates ad valorem rate. I.R.Tax means Internal Revenue Tax. For the concessions obtained by the United States, the specific duties of the foreign countries have been converted to equivalent U. S. cents at current exchange rates. 2/ United States export data. 3/ Negotiated under Article 28. 4/ Free from monopoly duty if imported for processing purposes under control of the monopoly. 5/ Less than $500.00. 6/ Not taxable if used in the manufacture of rubber substitutes or lubricating oil. 7/ Subject to Internal Revenue Tax if perilla oil. 8/ May include acids derived from animal or fish oils. 9/ Subject to Internal Revenue Tax if derived from taxable oils. 10/ When oils therefrom are free.

* N.A. Not available.

Basis for Estimates in Supply and Disposition Table

In the August 1948 and earlier issues of the Fats and Oils Situation, data were published on the supply and disposition of soap in terms of fat content. The growing importance of synthetic detergents was not reflected in this table. Although the bulk of the fats and oils used in synthetic detergents prior to 1949 is believed to have been included by Census in the "use in soap" category, a substantial part of the total synthetics were made from petroleum derivatives and coal-tar products, and those made from fats and oils had a relatively low fat content. When fat is converted to a synthetic, it has about 3 1/2 times as much detergent power as the same fat would have if it were converted to soap. Beginning with 1949, use of fats and oils in synthetic detergents is included by Census in the category "other inedible products," but a footnote indicates the total amount used for synthetic detergents. In 1950, use of fats and oils in synthetic detergents represented about 5 percent of the total fats and oils used in both soap and synthetic detergents, while retail sales of synthetic detergents, on a product-weight basis, are estimated to have been about 25 percent of the total production of soap and synthetics.

In view of the above, it was felt that the best way to measure total civilian disappearance of soap and synthetic detergents was on a product-weight basis. A pound of synthetic detergent, as sold in retail stores, has roughly the same detergent power as does a pound of soap, although this varies considerably from item to item depending on the hardness of the water and other factors. One way to estimate the total production of soap on a product-weight basis is to devide the total fats and oils used in soap by the average fat content per pound of soap. Census of Manufactures' data on production of soap by individual items were tabulated for the census years from 1921 through 1947. The production of each item was multiplied by the estimated average fat content for that item 1/, and the total fat content obtained. This was then divided by the total production of soap in that year to get the average fat content per pound. In the years prior to 1935, adjustments were made in certain cases to provide a finer breakdown or to fill in items for which no data were reported. The final percentages are shown in column 2 of table 9. These have been smoothed slightly and allow for an estimated reduction in fat content during 1942-46. Except for the war years, the percentage has been gradually increasing, rising from 46 percent in 1921 to 55 percent in 1947-50. The fat content factors include the rosin acids used in yellow laundry soap. For this reason, the data in column 1 of table 9 include the total saponifiable materials used in soap (that is, fats, oils and rosin). Soap production on a product-weight basis was obtained by dividing the figure in column 1 by that in column 2 for each year and multiplying by 100.

1/ Fat content factors used were as follows: toilet soap and soap chips and flakes-.85; white laundry soap-.42; yellow laundry soap-.52; granulated, powdered and sprayed soaps-.60; washing powder-.15; cleansers and scouring powders containing soap-.03; shaving sticks, powders and cakes-.87; shaving cream (soap base)-.40; liquid soap-.30; hand or mechanics' paste-.10; textile and potash soap-.50. Liquid soap was assumed to weigh 8 pounds to the gallon.

A chart showing retail sales of synthetic detergents from 1935 through 1950 was published in Soap and Sanitary Chemicals in March 1951 2/. These data appear to be consistent with trade estimates from other sources and are shown in column 4 of table 9. In addition to the retail sales shown here, an estimated 200-400 million pounds of synthetic detergents are used by industry or for export. However, these are only partly competitive with soap, and the percentage increase in the industrial use of synthetics has been much less rapid than has the increase in retail sales. Therefore, it is felt that the soap and detergent picture is not greatly distorted by omitting this part of the synthetic detergent production.

Data on use of soap in synthetic rubber have been obtained from the Office of Rubber Reserve of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. They include both tallow and rosin-acid soap. Small quantities of rosin-acid soap first were used in 1945, but this type is expected to make-up over 50 percent of the total soap used in synthetic rubber in 1951. Data for 1947-50 are partly estimated. Bulk consumption of soap in emulsification, particularly of cold cream and cosmetic preparations, textile processing, wire-drawing and other non-soap products is estimated at 200-300 million pounds per year. Historical data on these uses are not available, but the total probably does not change greatly from one year to the next.

Estimates of military use, excluding foreign relief, were based in part on information for 1942-47 given in the Statistical Yearbook of the Quartermaster Corps for 1947 and in part on the quota-exempt use of fats and oils in soap for 1942-46, after deducting the fat content of soap used in industrial products and for exports and shipments. Since 1948, military use has been assumed at the same per capita rate as that applying to civilians.

Production of Soap By Specified Types

Substantial changes have occurred in the relative importance of specified types of soap. Such changes affect the total use of fats and oils in soap to some extent as the fat content differs for the various items. Table 10 shows the production of soap, as given in the Census of Manufactures, for specified items for census years from 1904 through 1947. The major items for which continuous series are available are shown in the table. Estimated retail sales of synthetic detergents are given for the census years from 1937 through 1947. The synthetics compete most closely with the granulated, powdered and sprayed and the chipped and flaked soaps. These series have been combined to provide a comparison with the bar laundry soaps. In general, each of the items included in this total has tended to follow an uptrend, although production of chips and flakes has leveled off since 1935. Production of bar laundry soap increased fairly steadily through 1923, then leveled off until 1931, and has since declined fairly rapidly. This shift is believed to reflect mainly the growing importance of home washing machines, although use of the granulated and flaked soaps and detergents for dish washing and other household work also has increased. Production of toilet soap and of total general purpose items each has increased fairly steadily. Part of the increase in general purpose soaps, as shown in this table, reflects the growing use of chipped or granulated soaps in industrial products.

Importance of Changes in Inventories

Soaps and synthetic detergents can be easily stored for long periods. When prices are rising or shortages appear imminent, individuals in all channels

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2/ Flett, L. F., "Whats' Ahead for Soaps and Synthetic Detergents," Soap and Sanitary Chemicals, pp. 35-38, March 1951.

of distribution from manufacturers to the ultimate consumer tend to build up their stocks; when a price decline is anticipated, any surplus stocks accumulated are used up. As no long-run series are available on stocks of soap, changes in inventories are included in the civilian disappearance figures as shown in table 9. For example, civilian per capita disappearance of soap and synthetic detergents increased from 28 pounds in 1940 to 34 pounds in 1941 but decreased to 30 pounds in 1942. It is believed that a substantial part of the total increase from 1940 to 1941 reflected increases in inventories. Changes in inventories during and since World War II are believed to have been substantually larger than in the prewar years, reflecting sharp changes in raw material and finished product prices and the fears at certain times of dealers and consumers that the shortages of the late war years might be repeated.

Data on retail sales and retailer's inventories of total soap and synthetic detergents from 1940 through 1950 were presented in a recent issue of Soap and Sanitary Chemicals 3/. These data are shown in table 6. Retail sales tended to increase during 1942 and 1943 and to decline moderately in subsequent years through 1946, reflecting shortages of raw materials for use in soap. However, retailers' inventories were reduced drastically in 1945 and 1946. Retail sales were relatively high from 1948 through 1950, and inventories were restored to about the 1940 level. Retail inventories of 14 items (of which detergents were one) increased 18 percent within a few months after the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, but retail sales increased only 2 1/2 percent.

Table 6.- Soap and synthetic detergents: Retail sales and retailers' inventories (Index numbers - 1940 = 100), 1940-50

Year	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950 1/
Sales	100	104	110	120	119	115	113	114	121	120	126
Inventories	100	119	128	119	112	62	41	86	107	96	106

1/ February-November average.

Outlook for Production of Synthetic Detergents and Soap

Retail sales of synthetic detergents are estimated at 1,200 million pounds in 1950, one-fourth of the total for soap and synthetic detergents in that year as shown in table 9. Trade sources indicate that in 1950 synthetics represented 31 percent of total non-liquid soap and detergent sales to housewives and 51 percent of package (non-bar) soap and detergent sales. If raw materials were available, it is felt that sales of synthetics might increase to 75 percent of package sales within the next two years. However, temporary shortages of plants and raw materials will prevent such an expansion in that time. Trade sources believe that total sales of 2 billion pounds can be reasonably expected if plant and materials shortages are alleviated. Demand for certain raw materials used in synthetic detergents, such as benzene and sulphuric acid, has increased greatly in recent months, but steps are being taken which are expected to remedy the situation by mid-1952. If this occurs, as seems probable, it is likely that soap production will be further reduced.

3/ Stromberg, Philip J., "Retail Soap Sales", Soap and Sanitary Chemicals, pp. 43-45, March 1951.

Fats, Oils, and Rosin Used in Soap

Table 8 shows the use of individual fats and oils and of rosin in soap from 1921 through 1950. The declining importance of rosin mainly reflects the reduced production of yellow laundry soaps. Several oils which were relatively important in the twenties' and early thirties' have become of minor importance in more recent years. These include whale and fish oils, palm oil, palm-kernel oil, and inedible olive oil and olive-oil foots. Babassu oil has partially replaced palm-kernel oil in the quick-lathering group. As a conservation measure, world production of whale oil has been limited to about 60 percent of prewar by the International Whaling Agreement. Inedible tallow and grease are the major fats included in the slow-lathering hard fats and oils used by the domestic soap industry, while coconut oil is the major quick-lathering oil used. In terms of total saponifiable materials used, inedible tallow and grease constituted 71 percent in 1950 compared with 49 percent in 1937-41, and coconut oil represented 13 percent in 1950 compared with 19 percent in the earlier period.

SUPPLY AND DISPOSITION OF INEDIBLE TALLOW AND GREASES

From the end of World War II up to the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, domestic consumption of inedible tallow and greases did not keep pace with production of these fats. Apparent production in 1947-49 was 74 percent more than the 1937-41 average, while factory consumption in the same period increased 52 percent. In addition, consumption declined each year in 1947-49, while production of inedible tallow and greases in 1949 was substantially greater than in the two previous years. Apparent production in January-June 1950 was at an annual rate equivalent to 9 percent greater than the 1947-49 average, while factory consumption was at an annual rate equivalent to 4 percent less than the 1947-49 average.

The decline in the ratio of factory consumption to apparent production of inedible tallow and greases was due largely to the fact that production of soap did not keep pace with output of these fats. Total saponifiable materials used in soap in 1947-49 was only 10 percent more than the prewar average, while output of inedible tallow and greases increased 74 percent in the same period. Use of inedible tallow and greases in soap, although substantially greater than in 1937-41, trended downward from 1947 through the first half of 1950. However, since World War II, inedible tallow and greases have comprised a substantially larger percentage of total saponifiable materials used in soap than before the war. In 1937-41, inedible tallow and greases comprised 49 percent of total saponifiable materials used in soap compared with over 60 percent in 1947 and 1948 and over 70 percent since then. This percentage increase reflected low prices for tallow and greases and relatively high prices for palm and coconut oils. Use of coconut oil in soap in 1949-50 averaged 270 million pounds compared with the prewar average of 373 million pounds. Use of palm oil in soap in the last two years averaged 5 million pounds compared with a prewar average of 110 million pounds. Since the war, practically all of the palm oil in the United States has been used in the production of tin and terne plate and in the cold-rolling of steel.

Prices of inedible tallow and greases were maintained at a relatively high level during most of 1947 and early 1948 by an exceptionally strong demand for fats for soap. Part of this was for soap to re-stock inventories depleted during the late war years and in 1946. Prices for inedible tallow (prime) at Chicago declined from 25.25 cents in January 1948 to 5.16 cents in April 1949. During about half of 1949 and for several months in 1950 prior to the outbreak of fighting in Korea, tallow and grease were selling below their prewar average. No other major fat or oil, except olive oil, had declined to this extent.

Use of inedible tallow and greases in products other than soap increased sharply during World War II and, although there was some decline in 1947-49, has remained well above the prewar level. These uses of inedible tallow and greases in 1947-49 averaged 336 million pounds, 65 percent more than the prewar average. In the first half of 1950, these uses were at an annual rate equivalent to double the prewar average.

Since the war, the export market has become the largest outlet for inedible tallow and greases aside from the domestic soap industry. During the 1920's and early 1930's exports usually ranged between 50 and 100 million pounds per year. In these years, imports were between 1 and 17 million pounds. Following the 1934 drought, imports jumped to 246 million pounds in 1935. Neither exports nor imports were large from 1937 through 1946. In 1947 the United States had a net export of 68 million pounds. Beginning in 1949, exports increased sharply, and the net total for the year was 431 million pounds. During 1949 and early 1950 inedible tallow and greases were about the cheapest soap fats in world trade.

With the change in the international situation resulting from the fighting in Korea, demand for soap fats both for domestic use and for export increased. Factory consumption of inedible tallow and greases in July 1950-March 1951 was at an annual rate equivalent to 1,976 million pounds, 11 percent more than the 1947-49 average. Net exports of these fats in the same 9 months were at an annual rate equivalent to 572 million pounds, almost three times the 1947-49 average. The increased demand for these fats resulted in a reduction in stocks, despite a heavy output. Stocks of inedible tallow and greases on April 1, 1951, totaled 251 million pounds, the lowest for that date since 1947 and 33 percent less than a year earlier.

The increased demand was accompanied by a tripling in prices for inedible tallow and greases. The price of prime, inedible tallow, Chicago, rose from 5 cents per pound in June 1950 to a peak of 17.5 cents in February 1951. Specific price ceilings, necessitating rollbacks, were placed on these fats effective March 12. The price of prime inedible tallow at Chicago was rolled back to 14.8 cents per pound and held at this level through late May. Demand for inedible tallow and greases is expected to remain stronger than in recent years. Industrial activity will continue at a high level and the comparatively limited supplies of non-fat raw materials, such as benzene and sulphuric acid, available for use in synthetic detergents probably will prevent a further sharp increase over the next year or so in output of synthetics, such as took place in the last few years.

Period	Apparent production	Factory consumption				Net imports(+) or net exports(-)	Stocks, end of period	Price per pound, prime, inedible tallow, Chicago
		In soap	In fat splitting 1/	In other products	Total			
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Cents
Average								
1937-41	1,167	965	N.A.	204	1,169	+2	321	6.28
1942-46	1,748	1,398	2/247	3/170	1,815	+25	233	9.24
1947	2,023	1,526	193	163	1,882	-68	246	19.20
1948	1,940	1,451	185	146	1,782	-87	317	15.99
1949								
January-March	575	341	45	40	426	-81	365	7.83
April-June	528	327	42	36	405	-148	361	5.40
July-September	507	334	37	35	406	-106	356	6.23
October-December	522	344	45	41	430	-97	352	5.88
Year	2,132	1,346	169	151	1,666	-431		6.34
1950								
January-March	560	343	50	51	444	-96	372	6.26
April-June	543	300	55	52	407	-130	378	5.69
July-September	522	348	52	49	449	-171	279	9.2
October-December	642	372	72	58	502	-137	283	13.8
Year	2,267	1,363	229	210	1,802	-534		8.7
1951								
January-March	619	384	76	72	532	-120	251	16.7

N.A. - Not available.

1/ Beginning in 1949, soap manufacturers were not required to report the consumption of fats and oils in fat-splitting when such splitting was merely the first step in the production of soap, the resultant production of fatty acids nor the subsequent consumption of fatty acids in soap. Instead, the reported consumption of fats and oils in soap included both the fats and oils used directly and those used in fat splitting if the fatty acids were used in soap.

2/ 1943-46 average.

3/ Residual.

Table 8. - Soap: Fats, oils, tall oil and rosin used in manufacture, United States, 1921-50 1/

Item	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Hard oils (tallow class):															
Slow lathering:															
Tallow, inedible	373	430	413	429	391	431	484	441	435	443	524	549	509	663	663
Whale and fish oils 3/	38	91	73	68	99	112	136	142	134	114	127	98	97	99	138
Grease	136	162	160	292	242	242	243	261	246	244	129	144	125	143	98
Palm oil	24	30	102	82	119	101	112	142	192	192	172	168	188	155	87
Tallow, edible	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	2	2	1	1
Oleostearine	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/
Vegetable tallow	---	---	9	5	6	2	6	7	10	6	3	1	---	---	---
Lard 6/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5/	5/
Total	572	713	757	876	858	888	980	994	1,017	998	957	962	921	1,060	989
Quick lathering:															
Coconut oil	194	238	268	260	286	270	335	335	344	303	341	354	322	341	230
Palm-kernel oil	1	1	3	4	45	84	31	51	73	29	28	4	6	17	37
Babassu oil	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total	195	238	271	264	331	354	366	386	417	333	369	357	329	358	267
Soft oils:															
Secondary fats and oils 8/	111	94	90	106	142	156	195	156	159	146	190	160	170	190	190
Olive oil, foots and inedible	17	22	29	32	49	52	48	48	54	50	41	33	34	32	33
Soybean oil	11	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	6	5	4	6	4	1	3
Cottonseed oil	48	20	11	10	8	5	8	20	12	8	2	4	7	3	2
Corn oil	2	5	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	3	4	6	3
Castor oil	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	---	3	2	2	2	1
Linseed oil	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	1	1	1	1	1
Peanut oil	11	7	7	5	---	3	2	3	2	2	5/	5/	1	5/	1
Sesame oil	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8	2	1	5/	1
Oleo oil	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/
Rapeseed oil	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5/	5/	1	8
Sunflower oil	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8	7	5/
Other soft oils 9/	24	19	22	20	20	20	20	20	20	15	5/	6	5/	2	5
Total	224	168	167	181	226	243	280	254	264	229	254	217	231	246	247
Total fats and oils	991	1,119	1,196	1,321	1,415	1,486	1,626	1,635	1,699	1,560	1,580	1,535	1,481	1,664	1,503
Rosin	120	118	119	87	117	98	83	76	95	91	100	109	110	118	116
Tall oil	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total saponifiable materials	1,111	1,237	1,315	1,409	1,532	1,584	1,710	1,711	1,794	1,651	1,680	1,644	1,591	1,782	1,619

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, and Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

1/ Prior to 1949, most of the fats and oils used in synthetic detergents are believed to have been reported as used in soap. Beginning in 1949, this use of fats and oils is entirely included in "Other inedible products" and thus is excluded from the figures shown in this table.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Includes whale, herring, sardine, menhaden and other fish oils.

4/ Partly estimated.

5/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

6/ Beginning 1941, includes rendered pork fat.

7/ Not reported by Census. Included in other vegetable oils.

8/ Includes inedible animal stearine, grease (lard) oil, tallow oil, foots and other soap stock, red oil, stearic acid, and other fatty acids. Prior to 1943, estimated largely on the basis of reported total factory consumption of secondary fats and oils and derivatives. 1943-June 1947, total factory consumption of these items after subtracting estimated use of tall oil. Tall oil is reported by Census beginning July 1947.

9/ Includes "Other vegetable oils" as reported by Census and edible olive oil, neat's-foot oil, perilla oil and tung oil. None of the latter were over 130,000 pounds in any year.

Table 8. - **Soap: Fats, oils, tall oil and rosin used in manufacture, United States, 1921-50 1/ - Continued**

Item	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950 2/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Hard oils (tallow class):															
Slow lathering:															
Tallow, inedible	660	614	702	785	786	1,057	1,189	896	1,006	952	872	1,109	981	962	1,010
Whale and fish oils 3/	161	139	146	166	108	76	72	45	51	114	40	43	35	4/11	17
Grease	99	94	96	121	257	310	339	464	524	412	338	417	471	384	353
Palm oil	78	141	92	102	85	130	56	33	20	24	7	1	1	4	6
Tallow, edible	5/	5/	5/	5/	1	5	1	5	44	32	7	7	2	1	1
Oleostearine	5/	5/	5/	5/	1	5/	5/	5/	5/	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vegetable tallow	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Lard 6/	5/	---	5/	5/	1	5/	5/	74	176	82	1	6	4	---	36
Total	998	1,039	1,037	1,175	1,238	1,579	1,657	1,517	1,821	1,617	1,265	1,583	1,493	1,362	1,423
Quick lathering:															
Coconut oil	307	252	343	388	397	484	140	142	132	59	185	511	417	282	257
Palm-kernel oil	26	112	29	4	5/	1	1	2	2	32	19	7/	7/	5/	7/
Babassu oil	9	14	8	38	41	30	19	26	13	32	36	15	19	28	37
Total	343	378	381	430	438	515	161	170	147	123	240	526	436	310	294
Soft oils:															
Secondary fats and oils 8/	220	200	200	190	170	190	190	270	303	364	335	228	179	147	149
Olive oil, foots and inedible	26	19	16	21	17	11	5	5	3	2	1	1	4/5	5	3
Soybean oil	5	10	11	11	18	25	32	15	3	4	4	5	3	2	1
Cottonseed oil	1	8	3	1	3	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	5/	7/
Corn oil	3	2	3	4	4	5	4	1	1	1	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/
Castor oil	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	17	1	1	1	1	1	1
Linseed oil	1	1	1	2	1	2	4	2	2	1	1	5/	5/	5/	5/
Peanut oil	2	1	1	1	5/	1	5/	5/	1	1	7	5/	5/	---	7/
Sesame oil	2	3	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	---	---	5/	5/	5/	---	---
Oleo oil	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	2	3	4	3	5/	---	---	---
Rapeseed oil	8	1	5/	5/	5/	5/	---	5/	---	---	5/	---	---	---	---
Sunflower oil	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other soft oils 9/	4	11	14	7	2	1	3	1	3	1	3/	1	5	6	1
Total	273	259	251	238	216	240	243	298	337	380	352	233	193	160	156
Total fats and oils	1,615	1,676	1,669	1,844	1,893	2,334	2,061	1,965	2,304	2,121	1,857	2,347	2,122	1,833	1,873
Rosin	124	113	98	98	80	105	99	120	193	122	75	80	53	40	43
Tall oil	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	11	29	30	25	16	18	14	13
Total saponifiable materials	1,738	1,789	1,766	1,941	1,972	2,438	2,160	2,116	2,526	2,272	1,957	2,443	2,193	1,887	1,929

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, and Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

1/ Prior to 1949, most of the fats and oils used in synthetic detergents are believed to have been reported as used in soap. Beginning in 1949, this use of fats and oils is entirely included in "Other inedible products" and thus is excluded from the figures shown in this table.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Includes whale, herring, sardine, menhaden and other fish oils.

4/ Partly estimated.

5/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

6/ Beginning 1941, includes rendered pork fat.

7/ Not reported by Census. Included in other vegetable oils.

8/ Includes inedible animal stearine, grease (lard) oil, tallow oil, foots and other soap stock, red oil, stearic acid, and other fatty acids. Prior to 1943, estimated largely on the basis of reported total factory consumption of secondary fats and oils and derivatives. 1943-June 1947, total factory consumption of these items after subtracting estimated use of tall oil. Tall oil is reported by Census beginning July 1947.

9/ Includes "Other vegetable oils" as reported by Census and edible olive oil, neat's-foot oil, perilla oil and tung oil. None of the latter were over 130,000 pounds in any year.

Table 9.- Soap and synthetic detergents: Estimated supply and disposition, 1921-50

Year	Total saponifiable materials used in soap		Estimated production of soap 3/	Estimated retail sales of synthetic detergents 4/	Imports of soap	Total supply	Exports and shipments to U. S. Territories of soap	Use of soap in synthetic rubber 5/	Disappearance: Military excluding relief 6/	Disappearance: Civilian Total	Disappearance: Civilian Per Capita	Civilian per capita: Soap	Civilian per capita: Synthetic detergents
	Mil. lb. 1/	Per cent 2/	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1921	1,111	46	2,400		3	2,403	91			2,312	21		
1922	1,237	46	2,700		5	2,705	107			2,598	23		
1923	1,315	46	2,900		5	2,905	113			2,792	25		
1924	1,409	47	3,000		5	3,005	101			2,902	25		
1925	1,532	48	3,200		5	3,205	100			3,105	27		
1926	1,584	48	3,300		6	3,306	108			3,198	27		
1927	1,710	49	3,500		6	3,506	104			3,402	28		
1928	1,711	49	3,500		7	3,507	90			3,417	28		
1929	1,794	50	3,600		7	3,607	105			3,502	29		
1930	1,651	50	3,300		7	3,307	93			3,214	26		
1931	1,680	51	3,300		6	3,306	79			3,227	26		
1932	1,644	51	3,200		5	3,205	66			3,139	25		
1933	1,591	52	3,100		4	3,104	59			3,045	24		
1934	1,782	52	3,400		12	3,412	59			3,353	26		
1935	1,619	53	3,100		22	3,122	60			3,062	24		
1936	1,738	53	3,300	3	4	3,307	65			3,242	25	25	7/
1937	1,789	53	3,400	7	4	3,411	68			3,343	26	26	7/
1938	1,766	53	3,300	10	3	3,313	60			3,253	25	25	7/
1939	1,941	53	3,700	20	3	3,723	75			3,648	28	28	7/
1940	1,972	53	3,700	30	5	3,735	67			3,668	28	28	7/
1941	2,438	53	4,600	40	11	4,651	84	1	55	4,511	34	34	7/
1942	2,160	52	4,100	60	4	4,164	59	2	120	3,973	30	30	7/
1943	2,116	51	4,100	80	8	4,188	59	22	350	3,757	29	28	1
1944	2,526	51	5,000	100	1	5,101	52	89	400	4,560	35	34	1
1945	2,272	51	4,500	200	3	4,703	129	94	400	4,080	31	30	1
1946	1,957	50	3,900	300	8	4,208	157	72	15	3,964	28	26	2
1947	2,443	55	4,400	400	1	4,801	8/138	50	40	4,573	32	29	3
1948	2,293	55	4,000	600	1	4,601	8/ 92	50	37	4,422	30	26	4
1949	1,887	55	3,400	800	1	4,201	8/ 80	48	41	4,032	27	22	5
1950 9/	1,929	55	3,500	1,200	1	4,701	8/ 76	56	45	4,524	30	22	8
1951													
1952													

1/ From last line of table 8.

2/ Estimated in Census years by multiplying production of individual types of soap as reported by the Census of Manufactures by the estimated fat content, obtaining the total, and dividing this by the reported production of soap.

3/ Column (1) divided by column (2) times 100.

4/ Derived from a chart published on page 38 of Soap and Sanitary Chemicals, March 1951.

5/ From Office of Rubber Reserve, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, 1947-50 were partly estimated.

6/ Estimates based in part on data given in Statistical Yearbook of the Quartermaster Corps for 1947.

7/ Less than one-half pound.

8/ Includes shipments in CARE packages.

9/ Preliminary.

Table 10.- Production of soap by specified types, and estimated retail sales of synthetic detergents, census years, 1904-47

Census Years	Production of soap 1/				Retail sales of synthetic detergents 3/	Total granulated, chips and synthetics	Total general purpose items 4/
	Toilet	Laundry bars 2/	Granulated, powdered and sprayed	Chips and flakes			
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1904	130	1104		-		-	1104
1909	112	1381		-		-	1381
1914	170	1429		98		98	1527
1919	179	1347		182		182	1529
1921	197	1305		144		144	1449
1923	240	1515		219		219	1734
1925	272	1431	142	325		467	1898
1927	287	1487	216	373		589	2076
1929	324	1466	337	388		725	2191
1931	305	1431	422	351		773	2204
1933	315	1258	370	399		769	2027
1935	352	1134	503	459		962	2096
1937	360	1122	743	390	7	1140	2262
1939	409	1240	893	419	20	1332	2572
1947	566	765	1546	423	400	2369	3134

1/ From Census of Manufactures.
2/ Total of "tallow" and "other hard soaps" prior to 1925.
3/ Derived from a chart published on page 38 of Soap and Saintary Chemicals, March 1951.
4/ Includes laundry bars; granulated, powered and sprayed soap; chipped and flaked soap; and retail sales of synthetic detergents.

Table 11.- Fats and oils, including margarine and shortening: Production from domestic and imported materials, March 1950 and 1951, January-March 1950 and 1951, and factory and warehouse stocks at end of month, March 31, 1951, with comparative data

Items grouped by major use	Production 1/				Stocks			
	March		January - March		Mar. 31,	Jan. 31,	Feb.28,	Mar.31,
	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1951	1951
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
PRIMARY FATS AND OILS								
Food fats and oils								
Butter 2/	122.2	93.7	321.6	261.6	93.5	75.3	52.5	33.4
Lard and rendered pork fat 3/	170.9	175.5	533.3	571.4	147.2	163.0	158.6	147.0
Oleo oil, oleo stock, edible animal stearine, and edible tallow	13.5	13.0	42.1	43.3	12.9	10.8	10.3	10.2
Total edible animal fats	306.6	282.2	897.0	876.3	253.6	249.1	221.4	190.6
Corn oil	20.1	22.5	54.7	65.9	10.6	20.0	18.7	19.5
Cottonseed oil	162.2	75.4	546.8	323.6	370.5	285.8	292.5	285.8
Olive oil, edible	.4	.3	1.4	1.5	3.3	9.2	11.7	16.6
Peanut oil	12.7	21.5	50.0	60.3	32.4	23.5	29.9	43.1
Sesame oil 4/	.8	.5	1.3	3.0	.2	.1	.9	.5
Soybean oil	177.5	240.4	495.6	697.1	151.3	178.7	201.7	229.0
Total edible vegetable oils	373.7	360.6	1,149.8	1,151.4	568.3	517.3	555.4	594.5
Soap fats and oils								
Tallow, inedible, and greases, excluding wool grease 5/	201.0	197.8	560.3	605.1	371.5	315.4	282.8	251.2
Palm oil	---	---	---	---	43.4	21.4	26.0	20.3
Fish oil	.4	.6	5.2	6.2	57.6	49.5	47.4	40.6
Whale and seal oils	---	---	---	---	1.8	---	---	---
Olive oil, inedible and foots	---	6/	---	6/	1.0	5.6	6.7	6.4
Total slow-lathering oils	201.4	198.4	565.5	611.3	475.3	391.9	362.9	318.5
Babassu oil 4/	5.9	1.0	14.4	3.5	4.9	5.0	5.5	6.9
Coconut oil	31.2	48.1	110.3	127.8	173.4	102.3	105.0	116.4
Other lauric-acid oils 4/	1.4	7/	1.4	7/	6/	6/	6/	6/
Total lauric-acid oils	38.5	49.1	126.1	131.3	178.3	107.3	110.5	123.3
Drying oils								
Castor oil, dehydrated	4.3	4.2	11.7	12.4	7.2	9.7	10.1	9.8
Linseed oil	50.9	75.0	161.5	199.2	578.6	648.2	644.6	641.0
Oiticica oil	---	---	---	---	2.5	6.1	6.2	5.9
Tung oil	3.8	2.2	15.0	8.2	23.2	41.8	38.1	36.6
Total drying oils	59.0	81.4	188.2	219.8	611.5	705.8	699.0	693.3
Other industrial oils and fats								
Neat's-foot oil	.2	.3	.6	.7	1.1	.9	1.0	1.1
Sperm-whale oil	---	---	---	---	27.6	11.1	11.5	10.5
Wool grease	1.3	.8	3.6	2.8	1.7	1.3	.8	.7
Cod oil and fish-liver oils	.2	.2	.7	.5	7.6	7.8	8.3	8.6
Castor oil, No. 1 and No. 3 8/	6.4	3.1	21.5	16.0	37.4	23.8	25.7	24.6
Rapeseed oil 5/	---	---	---	---	3.8	2.2	4.6	4.8
Other vegetable oils	---	4.6	---	4.6	12.9	11.6	8.0	8.6
Total	8.1	9.0	26.4	24.6	92.1	58.7	59.9	58.9
Grand total 9/	987.3	980.8	10/3,252.2	10/3,298.0	2,179.0	2,030.2	2,009.2	1,978.8
From domestic materials	937.4	923.9	10/3,091.5	10/3,135.3				
From imported materials	49.9	56.9	160.7	162.7				
FAT-AND-OIL PRODUCTS								
Margarine 11/ Colored	32.1	65.7	83.6	205.0	4.4	9.6	10.2	10.6
Uncolored	63.2	25.4	177.3	78.4	8.1	4.3	4.7	5.8
Total	95.3	91.1	260.9	283.4	12.5	13.9	14.9	16.4
Shortening	161.7	112.0	442.8	410.7	71.7	89.0	99.6	123.6

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, except as noted. Data include stocks held by the government in reported positions.

1/ Factory production except as otherwise noted.
2/ Creamery butter production and cold-storage stocks, United States Department of Agriculture.
3/ Federally inspected production, United States Department of Agriculture.
4/ Production computed as oil equivalent of imported seeds or kernels.
5/ Total apparent production, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. (Computed from factory consumption, trade, and stocks.)
6/ Included in "Other vegetable oils."
7/ Less than 50,000 pounds.
8/ Production of No. 1 and No. 3 minus production of dehydrated castor oil.
9/ Computed from unrounded numbers.
10/ Includes estimated output of farm butter and nonfederally inspected lard, 272 million pounds in January-March 1950; 283 million pounds in January-March 1951.
11/ Bureau of Internal Revenue through June 1950. Beginning July 1950, Bureau of the Census. Beginning July 1950 stocks held at production plants only.

Table 12.- Imports and exports of fats, oils, oil-bearing materials and fat-and-oil products in terms of oil, March 1950 and 1951, January-March 1950-1951

Item	Imports for consumption				Exports 1/			
	March		January-March		March		January-March	
	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
Food fats and oils								
Butter	2/	2/	2/	2/	.4	3.1	1.1	6.3
Lard	2/	2/	2/	2/	78.7	57.9	202.4	147.9
Oleo oil	---	---	---	---	.6	.2	1.2	1.1
Oleo stock	---	---	---	---	2/	.3	.5	1.4
Stearine, animal, edible	---	---	---	---	.1	.1	.2	.6
Tallow, edible	---	---	---	---	2/	.9	1.6	1.3
Total, edible animal fats	2/	2/	2/	2/	79.8	62.5	207.0	158.6
Corn oil	---	.2	---	.2	2/	.2	.4	.2
Cottonseed oil	---	---	---	---	27.2	4.4	50.5	13.1
Cottonseed (15.5 percent)	---	---	---	---	.5	.3	2.1	1.3
Olive oil, edible	5.4	7.8	12.6	22.6	2/	2/	2/	2/
Peanut oil	---	---	---	---	14.4	2.7	25.9	3.9
Peanuts, shelled (43 percent)	---	---	---	---	1.8	6.1	9.4	12.0
Sesame oil	2/	2/	.2	2/	---	---	---	---
Sesame seed (47 percent)	.8	.5	1.3	3.0	---	---	---	---
Soybean oil	---	---	2/	---	26.7	32.6	99.6	70.1
Soybeans (16.3 percent)	2/	2/	2/	2/	18.4	23.8	37.2	63.2
Teaseed oil	---	---	---	2/	---	---	---	---
Vegetable oils, shipments to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands	---	---	---	---	.3	.2	.7	.5
Total, edible vegetable oils	6.2	8.5	14.1	25.8	89.3	70.3	225.8	164.3
Soap fats and oils								
Fish oils	1.5	1.3	5.8	8.4	7.5	.7	9.7	7.4
Greases	---	---	---	---	4.3	4.7	13.0	14.7
Marine mammal oils	.1	.5	1.1	4.0	2/	.1	.1	.3
Olive oil, inedible and foots	.1	2/	.2	2.1	2/	2/	.1	2/
Palm oil	1.5	7.4	3.7	17.1	.1	.2	.7	.2
Tallow, inedible	.2	.8	.6	1.5	33.5	40.3	84.1	106.4
Total, slow-lathering oils	3.4	10.0	11.4	33.1	45.4	46.0	107.7	129.0
Babassu oil	---	1.9	1.7	11.3	---	---	---	---
Babassu kernels (63 percent)	5.9	1.0	14.4	3.5	---	---	---	---
Coconut oil	7.2	12.9	29.7	41.9	1.3	2.1	4.3	4.9
Copra (63 percent)	35.2	52.9	126.0	191.9	2/	---	2/	2/
Murumuru kernels (36 percent)	---	---	.2	---	---	---	---	---
Palm-kernel oil	---	.7	2/	4.7	---	---	---	---
Palm kernels (45 percent)	---	2/	2/	2/	---	---	---	---
Tucum kernels (43 percent)	1.4	---	1.4	---	---	---	---	---
Total, lauric-acid oils	49.7	69.4	173.4	253.3	1.3	2.1	4.3	4.9
Drying oils								
Flaxseed (35.4 percent)	2/	2/	2/	2/	8.1	5.1	19.9	18.0
Linseed oil	2/	2/	2/	2/	.7	.7	3.3	5.1
Oiticica oil	.1	.7	.2	3.4	---	---	---	---
Tung oil	6.4	4.4	11.9	13.0	.8	1.3	2.0	2.7
Total	6.5	5.1	12.1	16.4	9.6	7.1	25.2	25.8
Other industrial oils and fats								
Cashew nut shell liquid (oil)	2/	1.6	1.0	2.2	---	---	---	---
Castor oil	4.3	7.2	10.0	24.0	.2	.2	.5	.8
Castor beans (45 percent)	8.1	7.7	30.5	27.0	---	---	---	---
Fish-liver oils	1.6	3.9	6.2	9.8	.1	2/	.1	.2
Japan wax (tallow)	---	2/	2/	.1	---	---	---	---
Neat's-foot oil	.2	.2	.5	.4	2/	2/	.2	.1
Rapeseed oil	.4	3.7	1.0	5.4	---	2/	.1	.1
Wool grease	.4	.3	1.0	1.6	2/	.1	.2	.3
Other vegetable oils and fats	2/	.1	.1	.3	2/	.3	.1	.9
Total	15.0	24.7	50.3	70.8	.3	.6	1.2	2.4
Manufactured products and secondary materials (fat content)								
Margarine 3/	2/	2/	.1	2/	.5	.3	1.4	1.0
Shortening	---	2/	---	2/	1.4	1.5	3.6	2.8
Stearine, vegetable oil winter	---	---	---	---	---	.1	.5	.1
Soap	2/	.1	.1	.2	2.8	3.8	7.1	10.0
Foots and soap stock	---	---	---	---	.1	.1	.4	.9
Fatty acids	.2	.1	.6	.6	5.5	2.9	11.3	9.6
Total	.2	.2	.8	.8	10.3	8.7	24.3	24.4
Grand total 4/	80.8	117.9	262.2	400.3	236.3	197.2	595.5	509.5

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, and reports of the Bureau of the Census and United States Department of Agriculture.

1/ Includes shipments of butter, lard, and manufactured products to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands; reexports of coconut, palm, and tung oils, olive-oil foots and copra.

2/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

3/ Imported margarine goes largely to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

4/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 13.- Price received by farmers and prices at terminal markets for specified oil-bearing materials and oilmeals, May 1949 and 1950, and March-May 1951

Item	Unit	1949	1950	1951		
		May	May	March	April	May
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Castor beans, Brazilian ports	Long ton	103.00	124.75	289.00	295.00	262.50
Copra, Philippines, c.i.f. Pacific Coast	Short ton	182.50	188.75	275.00	243.75	208.44
Cottonseed, United States average	Short ton	50.40	45.20	103.00	103.00	101.00
Flaxseed, No. 1, Minneapolis	Bushel	---	4.05	4.89	4.68	4.32
Flaxseed, United States average	Bushel	3.67	3.60	4.59	4.37	4.16
Peanuts, No. 1, shelled, Spanish, Southeastern shipping points*	100 lb.	17.00	17.25	17.00	17.00	17.00
Peanuts, United States average*	100 lb.	10.60	10.70	10.80	10.80	11.00
Soybeans, No. 2, yellow, Chicago	Bushel	2.32	3.11	---	3.25	---
Soybeans, No, 2, yellow, Illinois country shipping points	Bushel	2.25	2.90	3.25	3.25	3.24
Soybeans, United States average	Bushel	2.18	2.71	3.10	3.12	3.13
		Oilseed Meals 1/				
Copra meal, Los Angeles 2/	Short ton	59.40	68.20	64.90	61.90	63.95
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Memphis	Short ton	56.20	67.35	81.25	83.10	83.10
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago	Short ton	65.80	76.05	90.45	92.20	93.00
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, Minneapolis	Short ton	59.00	72.70	70.25	65.50	60.60
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, New York	Short ton	73.45	84.35	84.75	79.90	75.20
Peanut meal, 45 percent protein, f.o.b. Southeastern mills	Short ton	57.20	74.20	67.50	66.75	71.60
Soybean meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago 3/	Short ton	71.00	82.60	79.65	75.45	76.55

Compiled from Oil Paint and Drug Reporter, Daily Market Record (Minneapolis), Chicago Journal of Commerce, reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and records of Production and Marketing Administration.

1/ Bagged carlots.
2/ Original quotations adjusted to bagged-carlots basis.
3/ 44 percent beginning July 1950.

* These prices apply to peanuts for edible uses.

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